

JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

VOLUME 5.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1861.

NUMBER 291.

The Daily Gazette
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HOT. BOWEN & WILCOX,
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TERMS:
SIX MONTHS, \$100.
CHAS. HOLLOWAY, DANIEL WILCOX.

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do 60 weeks, " 6000¢.

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do 62 weeks, " 6200¢.

do 63 weeks, " 6300¢.

do 64 weeks, " 6400¢.

do 65 weeks, " 6500¢.

do 66 weeks, " 6600¢.

do 67 weeks, " 6700¢.

do 68 weeks, " 6800¢.

do 69 weeks, " 6900¢.

do 70 weeks, " 7000¢.

do 71 weeks, " 7100¢.

do 72 weeks, " 7200¢.

do 73 weeks, " 7300¢.

do 74 weeks, " 7400¢.

do 75 weeks, " 7500¢.

do 76 weeks, " 7600¢.

do 77 weeks, " 7700¢.

do 78 weeks, " 7800¢.

do 79 weeks, " 7900¢.

do 80 weeks, " 8000¢.

do 81 weeks, " 8100¢.

do 82 weeks, " 8200¢.

do 83 weeks, " 8300¢.

do 84 weeks, " 8400¢.

do 85 weeks, " 8500¢.

do 86 weeks, " 8600¢.

do 87 weeks, " 8700¢.

do 88 weeks, " 8800¢.

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do 91 weeks, " 9100¢.

do 92 weeks, " 9200¢.

do 93 weeks, " 9300¢.

do 94 weeks, " 9400¢.

do 95 weeks, " 9500¢.

do 96 weeks, " 9600¢.

do 97 weeks, " 9700¢.

do 98 weeks, " 9800¢.

do 99 weeks, " 9900¢.

do 100 weeks, " 10000¢.

THE FARMERS' TESTIMONIAL AND THE PEOPLE'S CERTIFICATE.

We the undersigned, citizens of Rock county, do certify that we have purchased Boots (of their own manufacture) from

Messrs. Hemming & Thomas

at various times, and have worn them constantly for the

past three years.

Name _____ Residence _____ Outfit _____ Time Worn _____

Henry Wright, Porter, 15 months.

Michael Mise, Pilton, 4 months.

J. F. Appel, Rock, 18 months.

John C. Clegg, Janesville, 18 months.

Robert C. Clegg, Janesville, 14 months.

John Wixom, Pilton, 6 months.

H. D. Doolittle, Janesville, 16 months.

Bernard Little, Janesville, 18 months.

John Tracy, Center, 14 months.

Jameson, Janesville, 18 months.

David Grindell, Janesville, 18 months.

I. A. J. Bennett, Portage, 14 months.

A. E. Enger, Center, 14 months.

James E. Clark, Plymouth, 12 months.

John Devins, Center, 12 months.

Carl Peiper, Center, 12 months.

W. H. Mandel, Janesville, 12 months.

Thos. H. Blamey, Janesville, 12 months.

George Becker, Janesville, 12 months.

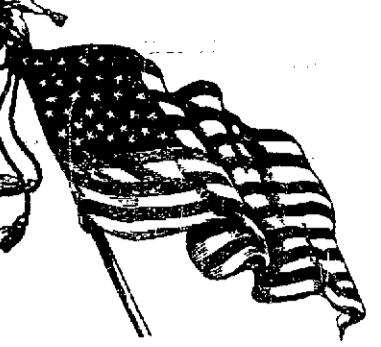
John Clegg, Janesville, 12 months.

The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Saturday Evening, March 1, 1862.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet;
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The Government and the Press.

A very unusual scene occurred last Thursday morning in the newspaper offices of Chicago and Cincinnati. About 3 o'clock, just as the papers were going to press, the chiefs of police in those cities received telegraphic instructions from the Secretary of War to inspect the contents of each paper in the respective cities, and if there was any contraband news in them to confiscate the whole edition of the offending journal. Everybody connected with the papers except the pressmen, mailing clerks and the newsboys had gone to bed, but a representative from each office was called out of bed by an imperative summons, and copies of each paper produced for inspection. In Chicago the place of rendezvous for these representatives was the city lock-up, and for once that "institution" had respectable inmates. The inspection directed to be made was a funny affair, as the orders of the Secretary of War, though imperative, were very indefinite, and the officers had very little idea of the duties they had to perform, while to add to their perplexity there were several German papers to be examined, and they had no knowledge of the language in which they were printed. However, by the aid of translators, guessing, and a happy state of ignorance of what was proper or improper, all the papers passed inspection, and the presses were allowed to start, though too late for some of them to get into the mails.

HIS BUMPS OF CONSERVATISM FLATTENED OUT.—The Chicago Tribune tells a story of a democratic captain who went to Missouri with his company, notwithstanding he had serious conscientious scruples about engaging in this war. The rebels drew the spikes from the rails of a road over which the captain and his company were being conveyed. When the train reached this point, the rails were displaced and every car went over the embankment wounding a large number of the boys. Among those hurt was the captain above alluded to. He was thrown upon his head, and remained insensible for a whole day. After he had regained consciousness, the chaplain of the regiment, sitting by his side, asked him how he felt. Said he, "you know how uncompromising a democrat I have always been. I confess I had a long and painful struggle with my conscience before getting my own consent to take part in this war. But," said he, at the same time rubbing gently his bruised head, "My experience since I came to Missouri has flattened out my bump of conservatism, and I am in favor of destroying the cause of this war."

A "WET NURSE" PRESENTING HIS ACCOUNT.—The correspondent of the Milwaukee Wisconsin says that Col. J. H. Mansfield is in Madison, to settle his account for services rendered the state as an agent to look after the Wisconsin regiments on the Potomac. This correspondent says he claims to have disbursed \$162 for our soldiers, and his bill for services and expenses is \$950, making in all over \$1,100. Of this sum of \$950, \$250 is for carriage hire in Washington city. He makes the state in debt to him over \$300, and wants payment.

How many more such accounts have been or are to be rendered? A beautiful business, and we fear, plenty of it.

REBEL STATES TO BE GOVERNED AS TERRITORIES.—Mr. Ashby, from the house committee on territories, has reported a bill to establish provisional governments over territories in rebellion against the United States, until the loyal people residing in them form new states. The members of the legislatures, judges, &c., are to be appointed by the President. The legislature is to pass no act establishing, protecting or recognizing the existence of slavery, or giving any sanction to or declare the right, of any man to property in another. Estates are to be confiscated and leased for not more than five years. All public lands held by rebel states are to be vested in the United States, to be held for the use of soldiers, sailors and marines in the service. All loyal persons are declared electors, except ministers of the gospel, lawyers, and civil and military officers who have participated or aided in the rebellion, after taking the oath to support the constitution of the United States. It is said that the senate territorial committee concurs in this bill.

RETALIATION IN WAR.—On the 8th of February, Col. Kellogg found the bodies of five Union men who had been murdered by the rebel cavalry near Bloomfield, Mo. Col. K. communicated the fact to Gen. Paine at Cairo, who ordered that one of the rebel cavalry should be hung for each man murdered; and in the future, two for each. Gen. Halleck disapproves of this order because it is contrary to the spirit of civilized war. He does not believe in retaliating upon the innocent; but if a company of rebels leave such evidences of murder as this in their track, it will not do to enquire too particularly which of the villains committed the atrocity. War is not an institution of civilization, and all attempts to

make it conform to sentimental ideas delays just punishment, lengthens the reign of violence, and causes more death and suffering than the swift and certain destruction of such outlaws as the company of cavalry above referred to.

From the Fourth Regiment.

HEAD QUARTERS THE 4TH REGT.
IN THIS CITY AT NEW YORK, "SACRED SOUL."
ON THE Lord's Day, Feb. 23d, 1862.

EDITOR'S GAZETTE.—On the 19th of February, Colonel Paine received orders to be prepared to embark with his regiment on the 19th, at 12 o'clock M.—Owing to some delay, we did not get started till 4 P.M., when we marched to the wharf and embarked on board the steamer Adelaide, bound to Fortress Monroe. It had been raining and blowing hard all day—nor did it cease till after midnight. The storm, together with the peculiar rocking of the steamer, caused many a poor soldier to cast up accounts, and pay the difference to old Neptune, during the short voyage. Thanks to propitious fortune, a bright sun rose from the Chesapeake on the following morning.

We landed safely at the fortress about 9 A.M., and were marched to the beach to the east of the fort.

Before we left the wharf, Colonel Paine gravely assured all the captains that according to Gen. Wool's orders, it was a crime punishable with death to mar or destroy any of the fine trees on the grounds where we should encamp. This caution was repeated by the captains to their men. On reaching the place the *sell* was appreciated, for there was not a tree in camp, nor in sight, without the aid of a glass.

Here we halted, staked arms, unslung knapsacks, and prepared to bivouac for the night, we being without tents or other shelter. In the evening, however, 29 Sibley tents were brought into camp. With these about half of the regiment could be accommodated with shelter. I chanced to be one of the fortunate ones, and once more slept under canvas.

Early on the morning of the 20th, orders came—"Prepare to move at 12." At the appointed hour the line was formed, and the regiment marched to the wharf, where we found the steamers Express and Weldon waiting to convey us to this place. It was three o'clock before the whole regiment was on board; then these two little boats steamed out of the bay and up the James river, the Weldon leading off with the first platoon of each of the ten companies on board.

The channel runs in such a direction that all boats passing up or down the river must pass quite near the rebel batteries on Sewall's Point and Craney Island, so near, indeed, that we could plainly distinguish their batteries, camp fires and tents. From a staff at Craney Island, the "red, white and red" could be seen floating on the air—and many a curse did the sight produce. A few days since the emblem of treason was spread to the breeze, quite as saucily, from the battery on Sewall's Point, but a well directed shot from one of the guns on the Rip Raps brought it to the dust, since which they have not had the audacity to raise it again. Boats are compelled to pass so near that with good artillery and good gunners at these batteries, they could give us no little trouble. It was formerly their custom to fire at passing boats, but as these shots were usually replied to from the Rip Raps and our gunboats in the vicinity, they have wisely concluded to discontinue this dangerous practice.

We disembarked at Newport News late in the afternoon, and were marched to the low ground bordering upon a pine swamp to encamp. The only manner in which we can account for Gen. Mansfield's act in sending us to this place to encamp, is on account of its proximity to wood and water. In truth, I believe the water is rather nearer the surface than he was aware of, or he would never have sent us here to encamp in the mud, thus hazarding the health of one thousand men.

The 11th New York regiment is the remnant of Ellsworth's Fire Zouaves, only 310 strong.

Whatever may be said of the morals of this regiment, one thousand men can bear testimony to the fact that they have not lost the virtue of benevolence. They twice treated our regiment to warm coffee, and every man who visited their camp was invited, nay, entreated to enter and eat. Besides this, many poor Badgers were accommodated with good dry beds, in their comfortable quarters, on the night following our arrival. *Vive la Zouave.*

Characteristic of this climate, we only

rose the next morning to find the water covering the ground beneath us, and the rain still pouring down. It continued to rain hard all day; but this did not prevent the celebration of the birth-day of the Father of his Country. The frigate Commerce and Cumberland, lying in the river opposite here, were gaily decked with flags and streamers. From each the national salute of thirty four guns was fired at noon and at sunset.

According to our orders, we are to await

transportation to Ship Island, there to form

a part of Gen. Butler's division. As the

general has already started for the gulf, it

is probable that we shall embark soon; then ho! for New Orleans.

Hastily yours for New Orleans,

GUN.

A "LAMENTABLE FAILURE."—The Richmond Whig of the 21st ult., speaking of the formal inauguration of the southern government, which was to take place the next day, says:

Judging by results so far, it is the most lamentable failure in history, and suggests to the reflecting mind that the most great service which that government can now render to the country is the surrender of the helm to abler and better hands.

In view of the past, the present and

probable future, the pageant of to-morrow

is a bitter mockery and miserable compensation for the ruin of a free people.

A child with a bangle, an old man with a young wife, are partial illustrations of the deplorable folly.

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Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.
From the Thirteenth Regiment.

OSSAWATAMIE, Kas., Feb. 21, 1862.

MESSES. EDITORS:—Two weeks ago today the 13th left Leavenworth for Fort Scott. The day was very cold—the country was literally covered with ice, and consequently the traveling was very hard. We marched 15 miles without halting. The baggage train met with some accident, and did not come up till after midnight, leaving the men without tents, blankets, and many of them without overcoats, a large part of one of the coldest nights of the season. This was rather severe, but the men bore it with great cheerfulness. The next night brought us to Shawneetown, where we were quartered in vacant buildings and private houses, and remained till Monday morning. Monday night, 18 miles march, brought us to camp on Indian Creek, near Squiererville, some distance out of our way. Tuesday, a march of about 17 miles, found us on the northern bank of Bull Creek, near Paola. Warmer weather on Monday and Tuesday had melted the snow and ice, so that the streams were badly swollen. Wednesday we were compelled to change our route so as to ford the creek, and after a difficult march of about 10 miles we camped on the Marais Des Cygnes, (pronounced *Mary Du Zene*) or Osage River, about three miles above Ossawatamie, which lies on the south side of the river. Here we remained till Monday, waiting for the river to fall. The flowing waters continuing to mock our patience, we at length "went round," the train making a forced march via Peoria City, while the men crossed lower down the river, meeting at Dutch Henry's crossing before sunset.

Col. Maloney, and Capts. Roger, Woodward, Hewett and Norcross, left us at Stanton and returned to Fort Leavenworth, as members of the general court martial, to sit on the 20th. Misfortunes seldom come singly. Major Bigney sick already, and on Monday night Lieut. Col. Chapman "came down" with chills and fever, leaving the regiment without a field officer, in command of Capt. Blake. Capt. Kummel was also sick, and left near Ossawatamie. Surgeon Horton had been left at Leavenworth with 100 unfit for duty, leaving Surgeon Evans to the numerous "calls" for colds, conges, mumps, etc., etc., etc. Tuesday morning the line of march was resumed, leaving your humble servant to take care of the lieutenant colonel and major.

The regiment probably reached Fort Scott yesterday. The rear column under my command reached this place yesterday, and are now waiting for something to turn up.

My patients are better, though the lieutenant colonel will hardly be able to move further at present. Capt. Kummel is

bare also, who with the major and myself

will start to-morrow by stage for the Fort.

I have been somewhat minute in these details to give our friends a correct idea

of our first experience in marching.

Most of the men have been cheerful—some complain—some swear—some grow

selfish—some grow noble—some are homesick and will weep like children.

The mention of home will awaken memories of the most tender character—tears are no

evidence of weakness in human life. Well,

"this is war" with some poetry, some romance, and a good deal of reality. There

is very little severe sickness among us, none

dangerously sick save one or two left at

Leavenworth. A short time will bring all

the regiment together, when with a little rest we will be ready for the "great expe-

dition."

Mr. Starke said that he presented the resolution himself; because he would spare

any friend of his what might be an ungracious office; certainly he would not permit

anyone opposed to him to place himself in

such a position. Mr. Starke was anxious

that any senator who proposed to be the

prosecutor of the charges brought here

against him, should have an opportunity

to say that, relying on his own

consciousness of loyalty to the country, and

yielding to no man in devotion to the con-

stitution and the Union, and in veneration

and reverence for the flag of his country,

he had hitherto refrained from entering into

the law office of Finch, Lynde & Miller.

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From the Fourth Regiment.

HEAD QUARTERS 4TH REG. WIS. VOL.

IN THE MUD, REPORTED NEW YORK, Feb. 22, 1862.

ENTRANCE GUARD.—On the 14th of February, Colonel Paine received orders to be prepared to embark with his regiment on the 19th, at 12 o'clock M.—Owing to some delay, we did not get started till 4 P.M., when we marched to the wharf and embarked on board the steamer Adelais, bound to Fortress Monroe. It had been raining and blowing hard all day—nor did it cease till after midnight. The storm, together with the peculiar rocking of the steamer, caused many a poor soldier to cast up accounts, and pay the difference to old Neptune, during the short voyage. Thanks to propitious fortune, a bright sun rose from the Chesapeake on the following morning.

We landed safely at the fortress about 9 A.M., and were marched to the beach to the east of the fort.

Before we left the wharf, Colonel Paine gravely assured all the captains that according to Gen. Wool's orders, it was a crime punishable with death to mar or destroy any of the fine trees on the grounds where we should encamp. This caution was repeated by the captains to their men. On reaching the place the *self* was appropriated, for there was not a tree in camp, nor in sight, without the aid of a glass.

Here we halted, stacked arms, unslung knapsacks, and prepared to bivouac for the night, we being without tents or other shelter. In the evening, however, 20 Shilley tents were brought into camp. With these about half of the regiment could be accommodated with shelter. I chance to be one of the fortunate ones, and once more slept under canvas.

Early on the morning of the 20th, orders came—"Prepare to move at 12." At the appointed hour the line was formed, and the regiment marched to the wharf, where we found the steamers Express and Weldon waiting to convey us to this place. It was three o'clock before the whole regiment was on board; then these two little boats steamed out of the bay and up the James river, the Weldon leading off with the first platoon of each of the ten companies on board.

The channel runs in such a direction that all boats passing up or down the river must pass quite near the rebel batteries on Sewall's Point and Craney Island, so near, indeed, that we could plainly distinguish their batteries, camp fires and tents. From a staff at Craney Island, the "red, white and red" could be seen floating on the air—and many a curse did the sight produce. A few days since the emblem of treason was spread to the breeze, quite as scurvy, from the battery on Sewall's Point, but a well directed shot from one of the guns on the Rip Raps brought it to the dust, since which they have wisely concluded to discontinue this dangerous practice.

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GUN:

A "LAMENTABLE FAILURE."—The Richmond Whig of the 21st ult., speaking of the formal inauguration of the southern government, which was to take place the next day, says:

Judging by results so far, it is the most lamentable failure in history, and suggests to the reflecting mind that the most signal service which that government can now render to the country is the surrender of the field to abler and better hands.

Personally, I have been well, and fared well. The uniform kindness of both officers and privates has put me under lasting obligations to them. Thankful to kind Providence for life and health, we will bid you adieu.

H. C. TILTON.

The long lists of killed and wounded who fell at Fort Donelson meet the eye in every Illinois and Iowa paper. It brings up sad and mournful thoughts. Will the comrades of these victims of a wicked rebellion entreat the government to pardon the traitors who have caused so much suffering and woe? Will they be eager to return the slaves of this bogus chivalry, and be found invoking the protection of the constitution for those who thus butcher their friends in a causeless war? We shall see.

The following republican senators voted in favor of admitting Mr. Stark of Oregon to his seat: Anthony, Browning, Collamer, Cowan, Fessenden, Foster, Harris, Howe, Sherman, Simmons, Ten Eyck. All the border-state men voted yes, save Bayard, who was absent.

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Much more such talking, as this will make the loyalty of the Whig to the new government somewhat doubtful.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.
From the Thirteenth Regiment.

OSAWAWITANIE, Ky., Feb. 21, 1862.

MESSES. EDITORS.—Two weeks ago to the 18th left Leavenworth for Fort Scott. The day was very cold—the country was literally covered with ice, and consequently the traveling was very hard. We marched 16 miles without halting. The baggage train met with some accident, and did not come up till after midnight, leaving the men without tents, blankets, and many of them without overcoats, a large part of one of the coldest nights of the season. This was rather severe, but the men bore it with great cheerfulness. The next night brought us to Shawneetown, where we were quartered in vacant buildings and private houses, and remained till Monday morning. Monday night, 18 miles march, brought us to camp on Indian Creek, near Squiersville, some distance out of our way. Tuesday, a march of about 17 miles, found us on the northern bank of Bull Creek, near Paola. Warmer weather on Monday and Tuesday had melted the snow and ice, so that the streams were badly swollen. Wednesday we were compelled to change our route so as to ford the creek, and after a difficult march of about 10 miles we camped on the Maria D. C. Evans (pronounced Mary D. Zene) or Osage River, about three miles above Ossawawitanie, which lies on the south side of the river. Here we remained till Monday, waiting for the river to fall. The frowning waters continuing to mock our patience, we at length "went round" the train making a forced march via Peoria, City, while the men crossed lower down the river, meeting at Ditch Henry's crossing before sunset.

Col. Maloney, and Capts. Ringer, Woodman, Hewitt and Norcross, left us at Stanton and returned to Fort Leavenworth, as members of the general court martial, to sit on the 20th. Misfortunes seldom come singly. Major Bigney sick, and on Monday night Lieut. Col. Chapman "came down" with chills and fever, leaving the regiment without a field officer, in command of Capt. Blake. Capt. Kummel was also sick, and left near Ossawawitanie. Surgeon Horton had been left at Leavenworth with 100 unfit for duty, leaving Surgeon Evans to the numerous "calls" for colds, coughs, mumps, etc., etc. Tuesday morning the line of march was resumed, leaving your bumble servant to take care of the lieutenant colonel and major.

The regiment probably reached Fort Scott yesterday. The rear column under my command reached this place yesterday, and are now waiting for something to turn up. My patients are better, though any senator who proposed to be the prosecutor of the charges brought here against him should have an opportunity to say, that relying on his own knowledge of loyalty to the country, and yielding to no man in devotion to the constitution and the Union, and in veneration and reverence for the flag of his country, he had hitherto refrained from entering into the resolution himself; because he would spare any friend of what might be an ungracious office; certainly he would not permit any one opposed to him to place himself in such a position. He, Stark, was anxious that any senator who proposed to be the prosecutor of the charges brought here against him should have an opportunity to say, that relying on his own knowledge of loyalty to the country, and yielding to no man in devotion to the constitution and the Union, and in veneration and reverence for the flag of his country, he had hitherto refrained from entering into the resolution.

Mr. Stark said that he presented the resolution himself; because he would spare any friend of what might be an ungracious office; certainly he would not permit any one opposed to him to place himself in such a position. He, Stark, was anxious that any senator who proposed to be the prosecutor of the charges brought here against him should have an opportunity to say, that relying on his own knowledge of loyalty to the country, and yielding to no man in devotion to the constitution and the Union, and in veneration and reverence for the flag of his country, he had hitherto refrained from entering into the resolution.

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LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails

At the Janesville Post Office, from and after Nov. 4th,

1861:

Arrive. Close. Depart

Cottage, through 12:30 P.M. 6 A.M. 7:30 A.M.

Oshkosh and way 12:40 P.M. 4:00 P.M. 4:45 P.M.

Milwaukee, through 6:30 P.M. 6:30 A.M. 7:30 A.M.

Monroe and way 10:30 A.M. 11:30 A.M. 12:30 P.M.

Madison and way 12:40 P.M. 3:30 P.M. 4:05 P.M.

Belvidere and way 6:30 P.M. 9:00 P.M. 9:30 P.M.

Overland mail from Janesville to Madison and Sylvester

at 6:30 P.M. and Saturday at 5 A.M., arrives Wed-

nesday and Friday at 7 P.M.; closes Tuesday and Sat-

urday at 4 A.M.

J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—E. J. GOODESS, Pastor. Sab-

ath services, 10½ A.M., and 7 P.M. Lecture, Wed-

nesday evening. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening.

PRIVESTYERIAN CHURCH.—Geo. C. HICKMAN, Pas-

tor. Services every Sabbath at 10½ A.M., and 7

P.M.

TRINITY CHURCH.—Hiram W. HERS, Rector. Ser-

vices at 10½ A.M., and 7 P.M. Sunday School 9

A.M. Friday evening service 1½ P.M.

CHRIST CHURCH.—H. W. SPALDING, Rector. Sunday

services, 10½ A.M., and 2 P.M.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH.—JOHN SHARPE

Pastor. Sabbath services at 10½ A.M., and 7 P.M.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—M. P. KIRNEY, Pas-

tor. Sabbath services, 10½ A.M., and 7 P.M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—J. H. JENKINS

Pastor. Sabbath services, 10½ A.M., and 7 P.M.

Prayer meeting, Thursday evening.

ST. CUTHBERT (Catholic).—Corner Cherry and

Holmes street. JOHN CONNOR, Pastor. Services at 8

A.M., and 10½ A.M. Vespers at 3 P.M.

WANTED.

Any quantity of good D R Y W O O D will be taken for subscription to the Daily or Weekly. Those wishing to pay in wood are requested to bring it soon, as we are in want of the same.

Public Schools.

The public schools of the city will be re-opened on Monday the 10th instant. The teachers now in the employ of the city will please hold themselves in readiness to enter upon the discharge of their duties at that time.

By order of the Board of Education.
H. A. PATTERSON, President.
JAMES ARMSTRONG, Clerk. feb27dawt.

For the Daily Gazette.

A Piece of Impudence.

MESSRS EDITORS:—The scheme now on

foot to amend our city charter, seems to be a very remarkable one. In the first place

there has been no consultation with the people of the city upon the subject, but the common council seem to have taken the matter ostensibly in their own hands. Now,

let me ask if it is part of the duty of the common council to make city charters for the people? There is nothing in the present charter or city ordinances imposing any such duty. It is a secret scheme concocted by a few individuals.

The people have heard nothing of it until after the proposed amendments are sent to Madison to be framed into a law, and this, too, in the face of the present charter, which was adopted after mutual reflection and public consultation by the people. The charter provides, in section 21, chap. 11, that the charter "shall not be amended unless the legislature shall be authorized to amend the same by a vote of a majority of the legal voters of said city, at a general state election upon at least ten days notice, containing such amendments published by order of the common council, when required thereto by a petition signed by at least 100 freeholders residing in said city."

This is the mode fixed by the people of this city by which our organic law may be changed, and this mode has been sanctioned by the legislature.

How well, let me ask, has this chosen method been followed? Where is your petition of 100 resident freeholders of the city? Where is the 10 days notice containing the proposed amendments by order of the council? Where is the vote of the people at a general state election sanctioning the proposed amendments? All wanting, every one. And yet somebody proposes to change the charter. Who is it? What man or body of men will come forward and gather the banting? What do they propose to do?

1st, they create a fifth school commis-

sioner, to be appointed by the common council, while the other four are elected by the people, saying that the people may elect the four, but are not competent to choose the fifth.

2d. They propose to have the council ap-

point the city treasurer. Why? because the people are not competent, of course.

They may elect governor, supreme and cir-

cuit court judges, state treasurer and even

the mayor and aldermen of our cities, but

they don't know enough to choose their city treasurer. What fools the people are. The argument urged by the friends of the amend-

ments is that the rabble now elect the treasurer and will elect the fifth school commis-

sioner. In answer to this I would say that if you make the most valuable officers sub-

ject to the will of the council and to be ap-

pointed by them, then, the rabble, if they

have the power and disposition supposed,

will elect and control the council and there-

by the treasurer, school commissioner and all, for it is notorious that in the election of

aldermen no interest is felt comparatively,

because the office pays nothing and is a bur-

den to him who holds it, and the rabble and

political demagogues would have undis-

puted sway in our city elections, and I submit

that this is the actual fact in every man-

of our large cities. The council are com-

pletely in the hands of the rabble, while

those offices which are of pecuniary value

to the incumbents are controlled by the bet-

ter portion of community. At all events,

the general opinion in this country is that

the people are capable of selecting their

own officers, from president of the United

States down to constable, and I am at a loss

for the reason why the city of Janesville

should be made an exception to this rule.

What is the motive for the change pro-

posed? The people have not asked for it

and there is no evidence that they desire a

change. Is it not a scheme to give some

man office who has no hold on the affec-

tions of the people? and who is likely to

be kept by the people where he belongs?

Messrs. Editors, I would suggest that re-

monstrances against this shall be circulated

for signatures and sent to Madison, that the views of the people may be known there.

FESTUS.

JEFF. DAVIS' INAUGURAL.—The inaugural message of Jeff. Davis as president of the southern confederacy has been published. It is a compound of falsehood, fear, gasonade and hypocritical professions of humility and reliance on divine aid. One of its brazen statements is that the seceded states "have neither asked nor received assistance from any quarter." This statement, in the face of the persevering applica-

tions for the interference of foreign na-

tions to raise the blockade of the ports of

the seceded states, is sufficient to stamp the character of the whole document.

The following is the closing performance:

"With confidence in the wisdom and vir-

tuosity of those who will share with me the re-

sponsibility, and aid me in the conduct of the

public affairs; securely relying on the pat-

riotic and courage of the people, of which the

present war has furnished so many ex-

amples, I deeply feel the weight of the re-

sponsibilities I now, with unsatisfied diffi-

culty, am about to assume; and fully realiz-

ing the inadequacy of human power to

guide and to sustain, my hope is reverently

placed on Him whose favor is ever vouch-

ered to the cause which is just. With hum-

ble gratitude and adoration, acknowledging

the Providence which has so visibly pro-

tected the confederacy during its brief but

eventful career, to Thee, O God! I trust-

fully commit myself, and prayerfully invoke

Thy blessing on my country and its cause."

[We have a long letter from a friend at

Leavenworth, dated the 21st ult., mainly

devoted to information heretofore published,

but containing some items connected with

the 13th regiment we have not yet publish-

ed. These items are annexed:

"While the commissioners to treat with

the loyal Indians was here, all the agents

of the different tribes met him. Among the

rest came W. W. Ross, formerly of the town

of Turtle, who is agent for one of the tribes

near Topeka, he looks as though Kansas

climate agreed with him very well.

"While writing, I learn that Col. Maloney

and Captains Ruger, Norcross, Hewitt and

Woodman are in town, having come back

to attend a general court martial for this

department—Col. Maloney being appointed

judge advocate by Gen. Hunter.

"ASSEMBLY.—The specific suspension bill

was referred to a select committee of five,

with instructions to get the attorney gen-

eral's opinion respecting its constitutionality.

A joint resolution, offered by Mr. Barron,

requests the Governor to notify Professors

Hall, Carr and Daniels, of the state geological

survey, that their services are no longer

required, and directs the attorney general to

inquire into the expediency of commen-

suing suit against them for money they have

drawn from the state treasury for pretended

services, not performed, was adopted.

The house bill, appropriating \$50,000 from

the general fund to the war fund was re-

ferred to the committee on claims, as re-

quired by the rules, it being an appropriation

bill. The senate bill for the investi-

gation of the school fund in state bonds,

was made the special order for Wednes-

day next, and thereafter until disposed of.

Among the bills passed was that repealing

the act of last year creating two additional judicial circuits.—*Judson Journal.*

NOTICE!

To Those Afflicted by Lameness.

Dr. Samuel Frost, the Natural Bone Seiter, is stop-

Cephalic Pills CURE Headache, Nervous Headache All kinds of Headache.



By the use of these pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They sold out in removing Nausea and Headache to which females are subject.

They act gently upon the bowels, removing Constipation.

For Literary Men, Students, delicate females, and all persons of sensitive habilitas, they are valuable as a Laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a disordered state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times, with perfect safety without risking any change of diet, and the absence of "dry" disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer the children.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

Those who have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each box, Sold by Druggists and all other dealers in Medicines. A box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the price, 25 cents.

ALL ORDERS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO
HENRY C. SPALDING,
45 Cedar Street, New York.

THE FOLLOWING ENDORSEMENTS OF

CEPHALIC PILLS,

will convince all who suffer from

HEADACHE,

THAT

SPEEDY AND SURE CURE

IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

THESE PILLS were unani-

mously recommended by Mr. SPALDING,

as afford unquestionable proof of the effec-

tiveness of this truly scientific discovery.

MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 1, 1861.—
Mr. SPALDING, Sir:—I have tried your Cephalic Pills and I like them so well that I want you to send me two dollars worth more.

Part of these are for the neighbor to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.

Send the Pills by mail, and oblige.

Your obt servant,

JAMES KENNEDY.

HARRISON, Pa., Feb. 6, 1861.—
I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills, I have received a great deal of benefit from them.

Yours truly, MARY ANN STOCKHOUSE.

SOURCE CHEESE, HUNTINGTON Co., Pa.,

January 18, 1861.

H. G. SPALDING, Sir:—
You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.

Respectfully yours,

JNO. H. SIMONS.

P.S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them excellent.

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 10, 1861.—
HEROLD SPALDING, Esq.:—I have just received your Cephalic Pills and am particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind, please send to me.

One of my customers is who is subject to severe Sick Headache (occasionally lasting two days) and used of an order to me for one box of your Pills, which I sent her.

Respectfully yours,

W. B. WILKES.

LYNNFIELD, FRANK Co., Ohio, Jan. 9, 1861.—
HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 45 Cedar St., N. Y.:—
Included and twenty-five cents (25) for which send one box of Cephalic Pills, and to address Rev. Wm. C. Eliot, First Congregational Church, Frank Co., Ohio. Your Pills work like a charm—cure Headache at most instances.

Truly yours,

W. M. MILLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.—
Mr. SPALDING, Sir:—
Not long ago I sent you for box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of Nervous Headache and Convulsions, and received the same, and they have good effect. I paid you by return mail. Direct to
A. B. WHEELER,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Examiner, St. Cloud, Minn.

If you are or have been, troubled with the headache, send in a box (Cephalic Pills) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.

They have been tested in more than a thousand cases, with entire success.

From the Examiner, N. Y. City.

Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, size: cure of headache in all forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk.

They have been tested in more than a thousand cases, with entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.

If you are or have been, troubled with the headache, send in a box (Cephalic Pills) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.

They will help even to well regulated families to have some cheap and convenient way for preparing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

DISPATCH!

A few Sticks in This SAVES NINE-7-8.

Accidents will happen, even to well regulated families to have some cheap and convenient way for preparing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the striking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 45 Cedar Street, New York.

CATION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to gain on this respecting public implications of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine the labels of my bottles, and to see that SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE—*is on the outside wrapper; all others are swindlers*—

6dwt.

JOHN WINANS, Atty of Plaintiff.

<p